CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 100.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
1st District—VAN H. HIGGINS, O. H. BAKER.
2d " —EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

S. S. Hayes Predicts the Dred Scott Decision.

I do not say it was the true intent of the Nebraska act to legalize slavery, for this is a doubtful point; but I do say it was the desire of its framers to prepare the way for the admission of slavery, and that the policy of the Administration, sanctioned by Judge Douglas, has been to carry out that design, and to make the Territory of Kansas a slave territory, and ultimately a slave State.

Think that I am justified in arguing, in view of these facts, that a well-concerted and stupendous scheme for the extension of slavery is now being carried out, the ultimate object of which is to establish the African slave trade with all its horrors.—*Harper's Speech, October 19, 1858.*

Gov. Chase Coming—Grand Republican Rallies.

Governor S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will address three Meetings of the people at the following times and places:

Rockford, Wed'sday P. M. ..... October 27
Warren, Thursday P. M. ..... October 28
Geneva, Friday P. M. ..... October 29
Somonauk, Saturday P. M. ..... October 30.

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

Colfax's Appointments.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, the eloquent advocate of Free Labor will address the Republicans and old Line Whigs at the following places on the days mentioned opposite each:

Urbana, Wednesday P. M. ..... October 27
Piqua, " P. M. ..... October 28
Dayton, Friday P. M. ..... October 29
Springfield, Saturday P. M. ..... October 30
Peoria, Monday P. M. ..... November 1
Pekin, Tuesday P. M. ..... November 2

Let there be rousing turn outs at all the above places of the friends of Old Abe.

Mr. Arnold's Appointments.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold has accepted invitations to speak at Aurora, Kane County, on Thursday evening, and DeKalb, DeKalb County, on Friday evening of this week.

GRAND RALLY AT WEST MARKET HALL

LOVEJOY THIS EVENING!

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will speak at West Market Hall this evening. Let the rally be a noble one.

Douglas Frightened Again.

Douglas had a couple of appointments at Geneseo and Rock Island this week, and the remnants of Democracy in that direction have been spreading themselves somewhat to get up demonstrations for him. We understand, however, that a post-haste messenger from the Southeast corner of the State (Lower Egypt), has sent him at a high rate of speed down to the counties of Lawrence, White and Wabash—something over three hundred miles from Geneseo and Rock Island. The Douglas papers make no mention of these things for two reasons: They don't care about letting the public know they are in imminent danger of losing two members of the Legislature in Egypt, and they wish the people of Henry and Rock Island Counties to come together on Thursday and Friday and receive the exhortations of some penny-whistle who could not on his own account draw a grocery full of listeners. Douglas is advertised to be at Lawrenceville on Thursday, the 28th, and at Mt. Carmel, (Wabash County,) and Carmi, (White County,) on Friday and Saturday.

The Importations Confessed.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 25.

If the Illinois Central Railroad, nearly all of the managers of which are northern men, want hands to work on their road, we presume they will employ them, whether the Black Republican like it or no. They won't go to the *Democrat* office to solicit their leave in this case. If they can give employment to the thousands of persons now idle, many of whom are in absolute want, we hope they will do it without stopping to ask whether their confidence will be so far denied as that a vote or two may be given by them, either for Douglas or Lincoln.

One of those Canards.

The *Herald* of yesterday morning contains a letter from Dr. David Le Roy, Buchanan candidate for Congress in the IIId District, contradicting the telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis stating that he had withdrawn. We find that dispatch traveling the rounds in our exchanges dated indifferently at Chicago, Bloomington, Springfield and St. Louis. We caution the public against putting faith in it until it comes from Little Rock, Arkansas, or some other central point in the IIId District.

Grand Rally at Thornton—One Thousand Persons Present.

The turn-out at Thornton yesterday was the largest meeting ever held in the south end of Cook County. Over a thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. John Wentworth, in English, and by Francis A. Hoffman and A. C. Hessing in German. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The Douglasites need not be at the expense of circulating tickets in Thornton and vicinity at all. They will not be taken at any figure.

THE FAILURE OF CURTISS & CO.

Great Excitement at Peoria.

Runs of Hobbing the Banking-house and Dealings of the Members of the Firm.

We learn by dispatch that there was great excitement at Peoria yesterday, on account of the failure of Curtiss & Co. The banking-house and private residences of the firm were threatened to be torn down by the mob, and the military were notified to hold themselves in readiness to check any such demonstrations. The sealing partly seems to be more blamed than his associates, and there was a talk of burning him in effigy.

The following statement is from the *Transcript* of yesterday:

The failure of the banking house of N. B. Curtiss & Co. was announced yesterday (Monday) morning, and created great excitement throughout the city. The same house failed about one year ago, and had succeeded in establishing itself business again principally through the leniency of its creditors, who had confidence in the integrity of its managers. The present failure was wholly unexpected, and was brought about by circumstances which lead to the suspicion that it was premeditated, and that the design is to defraud the public. How much ground there is for suspicion of this character, we have no means of knowing.

N. B. Curtiss & Co. are the owners of a wildcat bank in Atlanta, Georgia, called the "Cherokee Insurance and Banking Co." At the time of their first failure a large amount of this trash was in the hands of the people of this city, and many of whom submitted to heavy shaves upon it while a few held on to what they had and hoped they could buy of it until Messrs. C. & Co. re-established themselves, when it was redeemed. During the six months in which they have been doing business since their re-opening, C. & Co. have been quietly paying out all the Cherokee they could manage to, and redeeming every dollar of it presented at their counter, and succeeded in maintaining its credit. The consequence is that a large amount of this description of shinplaster currency is in the hands of farmers, mechanics, merchants and others, the most submiss to a heavy, and perhaps total loss upon it, all hope of the re-establishment of Messrs. Curtiss & Co. having fled. Even the retuse to take Cherokee in payment of their own debts, although, by some curious process which we do not fully comprehend, it is announced that it will be taken in payment of the outstanding debts of Moss, Harris & Co.

The precise amount of Cherokee money now in circulation we are unable to ascertain, and it is next impossible to find out. The prevalent opinion is that there is about $150,000 of it in the hands of the people of this section. There may be a few institutions where it has been paid in. The amount of money on deposit with Curtiss & Co. by our business men, at the hour of closing, will not fall far short of $40,000. They and their depositors, we understand, that they shall shortly receive their money in full. Confidence in the promise in some quarter, but it is not general.

We advise holders of Cherokee not to part with it immediately. Wait until the excitement has subsided, and until an inside view of Curtiss' affairs can be had.

Crittenden's Letter to Judge Dickey.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday (26th), publishes Mr. Crittenden's letter to Judge Dickey over which the Douglas papers in Illinois have set up so loud a hurrah, accompanying it with the following appropriate comments:

And that is all. We expected nothing less or more. Certainly the partisans of Douglas have undertaken to make a mountain out of a very diminutive mole-hill. So far as the existing contest between Lincoln and Douglas is concerned, the letter is perfectly colorless. It has not a visible streak or shade of feeling in it. Mr. Crittenden not only does not intimate any opinion or preference in the case, but he expressly disclaims the intention of uttering either the one or the other in any shape. And, as if forestalling the use to which his letter might possibly be put, he calls on his correspondent to guard him carefully against even the suspicion of doing it. The letter, in short, has no relation whatever to the canvass in Illinois, except the false and factitious relation into which the friends of Douglas have pressed it.

The entire thing is exceedingly simple. Judge Dickey of Kansas, the next step will be to open the Mexican prohibition in the other Territories where it exists, to declare that the Constitution and its slave-slavery everywhere, and to localize the African slave trade with all its horrors.—*Harper's Speech, October 19, 1858.*

The letter was written in reply to a request from Judge Dickey that Mr. Crittenden would say whether the following extract from a speech delivered by him at Washington last winter spoke of Douglas' course on the Lecompton question in as high terms as either Mr. Crittenden or ourselves. And the Republican press everywhere did the same thing. The friends of Douglas have just as much right to pretend that the whole Republican party is in favor of his re-election as to assume from this letter that Mr. Crittenden is. Just as much and no more. The assumption in the one case is as unwarranted as the pretence in the other would be absurd. The thing is a piece of contemptuous effrontery.

We cordially indorse every word of Mr. Crittenden's letter. Unquestionably, as he says, Senator Douglas' course on the Lecompton question "deserved approbation, if not applause." It received both abundantly. We cheerfully united with Mr. Crittenden and every other member of the opposition in lavishly bestowing them. But the Lecompton question is dead, and Senator Douglas' wrong position on almost every living question of national concern is at war with our convictions. He no longer deserves our approbation. And he no longer receives it. We hailed him with applause when he mounted the solid ground of constitutional justice, but we feel under no obligation to extol him when he plunges back into the mire of Dumocracy. Because we cheered him when for a brief period he rose to something like planetary splendor, shedding his beams down full into the true pathway of national glory, we do not consider ourselves bound to follow him when he has dwindled again into a capricious jack-o'-lantern, shining above the bottomless quagmires of his native Democracy. And we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Crittenden feels under greater obligations to follow him into those fathomless depths than we do. On the contrary we have every reason to suppose that he doesn't.

The above article, coming as it does from the personal and political friend and confident of Mr. Crittenden, is highly significant. It undoubtedly embodies the present *animus* of Mr. Crittenden towards Judge Douglas; and that not the letter herein withheld from publication until the last week in the canvass there is no reason for doubting but that Mr. Crittenden himself would have said substantially what the editor of the Louisville *Journal* has in his behalf.

Get Naturalized this Week.

There are many Republicans in this county entitled to their naturalization papers who have neglected to take them out. If they will call at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office we will assist them in getting their papers. Those who came to this country under eighteen years of age, and have been five years in the United States, can take out their final papers at once. Those who declared their intentions and took out their first papers two years ago, are now ready for their final "clear ance." Those who have been in this country three years and wish to vote at the next Presidential election, should take out their first papers this week.

Persons who wish to get out their final papers must bring witnesses to prove length of residence and good character. No witness is required for declaring intentions and receiving first papers. Those who intend to vote the Pro-Slavery ticket need not apply for our assistance.

THE CITY.

Republican Meetings.

EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth and Ninth Wards at the house of Philip Petrie, west side of Dearborn street, between Erie and Huron streets, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be present.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet at Miller's saloon, opposite the Cemetery on North Clark street, this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be there. Come all, as this is to be the last meeting before election.

COMMITTEE.

TENTH WARD.—Republican Club Meeting, Wednesday evening, October 27th, at Niemeyer's Hall, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets. John Wentworth, F. A. Hoffman, A. Hesing, N. B. Judd and H. Kreismann will speak.

PALATINE.—Geo. Schneider, E. Peck and Caspar Butz, Esqs., will address the people of Palatine, on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon, and the people of Schaumberg on Thursday evening of this week.

☞ A. F. BOYD calls the attention of dealers and others to his patent, which is highly important and valuable, in consequence of its thoroughly excluding the atmosphere from all liquor or beverage on tap.

GREAT WESTERN BAND ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the members of the Great Western Band, held a few days since, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing: *Leader*—S. T. Dean. *Conductor*—J. A. Vass. We congratulate the Band upon the excellent selection of officers which has marked their election.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The great sale of the season of fine boots and shoes is at Wells', 163 Randolph street. Look at the figures:—Men's best French calf patent leather boots are selling for $6; men's French calf sewed Cong. gaiters for $3; ladies' French kid embroidered slippers usually sold for $3.50, for $1.50—a beautiful article for presents, and many other styles of goods in the same proportion.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Chase, Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Judge Lowry, of Indiana, and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of this State, are stopping at the Tremont.

J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Penn. Central and Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad, T. Haskins Du Puy, Superintendent Pitts. and Ft. Wayne Road, Hon. G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh, R. H. Winslow, Esq., New York, James Caird, M. P., England, are the guests at the Richmond.

WHERE IS THE GAS?—We wish the contracts for lighting the streets might be over hauled, and, if found necessary, amended so as to secure the lighting of the streets *whenever necessary*. As it is, the almanac promises very many moonlight nights when there are none, and as a consequence, our streets remain in Egyptian darkness—a poor policy and a poor economy, giving to knaves and the prowling fraternity in general just the advantages they desire. This has been true of the few nights past. A full moon is very pleasant, and lights the streets well enough; but a moon in the almanac is another thing, if clouds be in the way. The moon may not be "bound to shine," but the gas men may be reached.

A LONG JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF HOME.—On Sunday morning last by the night train from Detroit a passenger, a Swedish lady, on her way to her husband at Sheboygan, who left Sweden one year ago last August for this country, and has consequently been over fourteen months on her way! She was shipwrecked twice, the first time on the coast of Scotland, on board an American vessel called the "May Queen." She had endured innumerable hardships on the way, and *twice* paid for her passage, with that of her children who accompany her. She has three children—girls, from about seven to twelve years of age. She has been in this country before, and returned to Sweden on a visit. The family took the cars for Milwaukee, greatly rejoiced that their long journey was so near an end.

A SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Yesterday a man named James Faucet was arrested for stealing a roll of red flannel, containing thirty-five yards and valued at $10, which was exposed for sale in the window of a store occupied by A. Hyman, No. 96 North Clark street. About ten yards were recovered, the rest having been sold by Faucet. He is an old hand and well known to the police.

At one time he was indicted for passing counterfeit money, but the prosecuting witness failed to appear and got off. At one time he was found guilty of stealing a coat and was discharged by Judge Wilson of the Recorder's Court. This time he will probably get his desserts. He was formerly a book keeper in this city, and had a good situation, but whisky has been the ruin of him.

ELECTED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff Wilson left last evening, having in charge the Chicago delegation of ten, convicted at the October term of the Recorder's Court.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 189 Lake st. oct26 1y

☞ The great sale of Real Estate by Gilbert, Hill & Sampson, at the Junction of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, in on account of the weather postponed until SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons wishing to purchase will do well to remember the time and attend the sale.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ The place to obtain New Works as soon as published is at Andrews', 75 Dea born street, under the Revere House. We notice on his counter "Life in the Far West" "Osceola," "Marrieds and Matrimony," "True to the Last" "Timothy Titcomb's Lectures," "Two Sisters" "Ellen Munroe," "Ten Thousand a Year," "Wildflower," "Flower of the Flock," and many other new works.

Andrews also has the "Le lear," "Mercury," "Weekly," "Flag of our Union," "Waverley," "Leslie," "Balloon," and "American Union," for next week; New York and Boston Ledger of course, and all magazines for the November, including "Harper's," "Godey's," and "Atlantic."

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND others requiring a correct standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES H. HORE, No. 117 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on TIME. Mr. Hore not only prides himself on keeping Time, but also in selling Watches that do the same. oct-1m

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE—PRICE REDUCED FROM $125 TO $50 AND $75—A GREAT CHANGE.—The latter duction of the Sewing Machine has worked a great change in many branches of industry, and is being now very successfully introduced into families. The only objection to them having been their hitherto great cost. Messrs. Singer & Co., the original perfecters, and whose machines have obtained a world-wide celebrity as being the best in use, have commendably reduced the prices of their Family Machines nearly 50 per cent., thus placing them within the reach of all. A. W. HARRIS,
oct26-1m Western Agent, 145 Lake st.

MARRIED.

In the town of Naperville, Dupage county, by Rev. Lewis Raymond, Mr. GROVE W. JOHNSON and Miss ELIZABETH MCNAMARA, all of Chicago.

☞ Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. L. Patterson, EUGENE C. LOVE and HATTIE E., daughter of Van H. Higgins, Esq., all of this city.

DRY GOODS REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS,

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

BEAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS !

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Possessing facilities not enjoyed by *any* other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.
oct26-2m

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF

TAPPEN BRO.'S,

No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy stock of Seasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are as well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, than their elaborate commendation.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
Terms cash on delivery. oct26-1m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, from Liverpool at 4 P. M. of the 16th, and the Vigo from the same port on the 15th, arrived this morning.

The Vanderbilt arrived out on the afternoon of the 12th.

A prospectus had been issued for the formation of a company for the Galway line with a cash capital of $500,000 in $10 shares.

Lieut. Higginson, a shareholder in the Atlantic Telegraph, had applied to the Guildhall Police Court for a summons against the Company for its failure to register its list of shareholders. It was not granted.

The race for the Cesarewitch handicap was won by "Rocket" by a head, the American "Prioress" and the "Brewer" running a dead heat for the second place. The fact that "Prioress" had for a second time run dead heat for this race, though this time for second place only, was the most remarkable incident connected with Cesarewitch.

At the regular meeting of the Iron Masters, at Birmingham, a greatly improved tone was observable. Buyers were numerous, and prices were firmly maintained, while the principal manufacturers were reluctant to enter into contracts for delivery at distant dates.

The officers and crew of the ill-fated Austria had published a letter claiming that they did all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and that the Captain did the same.

FRANCE.—The mediation of a friendly power has been accepted by France and Portugal in the dispute between them. It was suggested that the Portuguese Government should order the Charles George to be given up, on condition that the French ships-of-war should proceed without delay from the Tagus and return to France, so as not to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns.

An decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France, was about to be renewed, with certain modifications.

The Duke of Malakoff was married to Madlle Pasiega, in the Imperial Chapel at St. Cloud, on the 12th.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,770,000. The discounts had increased £1,550,000.

The latest accounts from Paris say that no doubt was entertained of a pacific solution of the difficulty with Portugal.

AUSTRIA.—A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the banks.

The *Civilta Cattolica* says that Austria will demand explanations from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

PORTUGAL.—The free importation of breadstuffs has been permitted until the end of May, 1859.

MOROCCO.—The Vice Consuls of Spain and France at Tetuan, Mogador, have been assassinated. No particulars given. Energetic measures to obtain satisfaction were expected. A Paris telegram says the two ships-of-war lately sent to Morocco would proceed to Tetuan to avenge the massacre.

TURKEY.—The Turks in Candia had again made such a fight that it was feared the massacre of the Christians was intended. Great excitement prevailed. Two additional battalions of troops were to be sent to the Island.

Reports are received that the Porte has refused to cede the island of Perim to England.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of the 24th of Sept., had arrived.

The disarmed troops of Mooltan mutinied on the 21st of Aug., and their almost total extermination was the consequence.

The fugitives reaching from Pownee were defeated with great slaughter on the 5th Sept.

Four emissaries of Nena Sahib had been captured at Lucknow endeavoring to corrupt the native troops, who informed the officers of them. The culprits were executed.

The Gwalior fugitives, after occupying the town of Jatara, and seizing a large amount of treasure and forty guns, were again defeated in field on the 12th of September, and dispersed in all directions. The British captured thirty guns.

A private telegram says that renewed alarm had arisen at Calcutta, so that the troops were kept under arms. Seven thousand insurgents were said to be in arms in the Province of Calcutta, but avoiding engagement. This story is pronounced a fabrication.

CHINA.—The Hong Kong mail of August 24th had arrived at England. Admiral Seymore had returned to Japan. Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddo with the Steam Yacht, which he made a present to the Emperor.

It was rumored at Canton that one of the commissioners who met the ambassadors in the North, and who bears the character of conciliation, has been appointed viceroy of the Canton province.

The town of Namtou was spared by the British, though the forts were destroyed.—The report that the place was sacked, was unfounded.

The Chinese were coming back by degrees to Hong Kong.

At Amoy little or nothing had been done in teas. At Tuchoo, there had been a moderate business and an advance of 10@15 tael. At Shanghae the exports were 8,000,000 pounds short of last year. A very moderate business had been done at former prices.

Silks had given way, but had subsequently recovered.

The American sloop of war Germantown was in the Canton river, and the steamers Mississippi and Powhatan at Japan.

Mr. Reed was at Shanghai awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners to settle the tariff, &c.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail of August 16th had reached England. The news had been anticipated by telegraph.

A nugget of gold weighing 9,100 ounces was being exhibited at Melbourne.

The electric telegraph was in operation between Melbourne and Adelaide.

Letter from Frank Blair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Frank P. Blair, Jr. publishes a letter in reply to Isaac H. Sturgeon, declining to answer certain interrogatories of the latter, in reference to a conversation between him and Douglas at Washington last winter, on the ground that he holds private conversations sacred. He says, however, that the letter written by him to B. Gratz Brown was in strict accordance with the wishes of Douglas himself, and that he deems that the object of the interview was to mitigate through him the hostility of the Radical Democratic press of St. Louis. He also states that he had no agency whatever in giving currency to the contents of that letter. That the character of the invitation and message of Douglas, received through Mr. Colfax, was not such as to prepare him for hearing of Douglas calling for three cheers over his defeat in this district.

New York Officials Indicted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Grand Jury indictments found against public officers, comprise five against Charles Devlin, ex-Street Commissioner, for conspiracy and obtaining goods by false pretences. Four against Charles Turner, ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, for conspiracy and misdemeanor. Two against James Furney, ex-Street Commissioner, for like offence. Two against John Fitzpatrick, contractor. Two against John H. Smith, late of the Comptroller's office. Also against T. P. Vidal and P. H. Dryer, City Surveyors; Enoch Dean, late President of the Bowery Bank, and John McLean, ex-Councilman.

The Difficulty between New Albany, Ind., and Brandenburgh, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The new Albany expedition did not go to Brandenburgh yesterday. They expect to go to-day. A meeting has been called here for the purpose of denouncing the proceedings of the officers in capturing Bell.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 26.—The New Albany Expedition, heavily armed, for the rescue of Preacher Bell, left last night for Brandenburgh and Elizabethtown, inland, whither Bell has been transferred. It is reported that the Kentuckians here and elsewhere are concentrating to meet them.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Independence says the Santa Fe mail with dates to the 4th, arrived on the 23d.

The account of the battle with the Navajo Indians had been confirmed. Mr. Yost, their agent, had formally suspended his relations with them. He states that their wealth consists of 25,000 sheep and 6,000 horses, which, if destroyed, will drive them to desperation, and a second Florida war may be expected.

A Riot Threatened in Peoria.

PEORIA, Oct. 26.—Great excitement exists this evening on account of the failure of Messrs. N. B. Curtiss & Co., bankers of this city. Threats of mobbing the banking house and the private residences of the members of the firm and also of burning the senior in effigy have been made. The military have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for any attack that may be made.

Another Gift of $200,000 by George Peabody.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—George Peabody, of London, has added $200,000 to the Peabody Institute Fund, for the erection of the edifice now going up in this city. This, with his previous gift to the Institute, makes more than a half million dollars.

Three Persons Suffocated.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Nathaniel and Dennis Butler, brothers, and Peter Lyons, lost their lives this day by suffocation in the vaults of the rosin Oil distillery, at Pine Island, Roxbury.

Church and Dwelling Burned.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The Catholic Church at Cabot street in Roxbury, with a dwelling house and stable attached, were destroyed by fire yesterday P. M. The church was of wood, and with the organ was valued at $12,000, is a total loss.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 49: total, last week, 265.

Fire, Robbery and Murder.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The pork packing establishment of Messrs. Eisner, in Broadway, Williamsburg, was burnt last night. Loss $5,000, no insurance.

It is reported that a farmer named Wm. McCallister, residing in Hempstead, Long Island, was robbed and murdered by highwaymen on the Jamaica road last night.

River Steamer Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—The steamer H. D. Newcomb, from Cairo to New Orleans yesterday struck a snag at the foot of No. 21, Mississippi River. She broke in two. No lives nor baggage lost, but the boat is a total loss.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A SCHOLARSHIP IN BELL & BLOAN'S Commercial College. Apply at this office. oct27 1t

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good Board and rooms at No. 100 Monroe-street, directly opposite the new post office. Also a few day boarders. oct27 1t21 2t

$25,000. WE HAVE TWENTY-five Thousand Dollars to Loan in sums of Five Thousand Dollars on good Improved Central Chicago city property. Time, five years; Interest 10 per cent, payable semi-annually.

No application entertained unless submitted in writing.
B. R. REDFOOT & CO.
oct27 20 Lasalle street.

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ATTENTION FIRE BRIGADE.—ACTIVE members of the "Citizens Fire Brigade are hereby notified to appear at the Brigade Rooms on Thursday the 28th inst., at o'clock A. M.

Uniform—Mattress Cap, White Gloves and Black Pantaloons, and otherwise that required in Brigade Uniform.

His Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Board of Underwriters are respectfully invited to review the Corps.

Honorary members are respectfully invited to join in the parade.
ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Captain.
R. C. WATERMAN, Sec'y. oct27 1t20 1t

SHOULDER BRACES FOR GENTLEMEN, and Ladies, Boys and Misses, at the Store of
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oct26-1m Western Agent, 145 Lake st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Trustees and Directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum at the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 29th inst., at half past two o'clock. A general attendance is especially requested.
oct27 1t22 2t* H. G. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

$5. SEWING MACHINES.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
—FOR—
FIVE DOLLARS.

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☞ Parties wishing to purchase are requested to call at once examine the most wonderful article ever invented, and secure a monopoly of the State or County desired.

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FRENCH KIP AND CALF

Which has been selected from the Manufacturer's Stock in Paris, by our Mr. E. T. Blackburn. The quality is superior, and will be sold LOW for the CASH. Also—Philadelphia Kip.
Slide Kip for Back.
Sacraltered Leather, best qualities,
Rumbh do
Oak & anglish Sole,
Harness Leather and Oak Upper,
Hemlock, Kip and Calf skins,
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Bindings, Crimpers' Machines, &c.

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Mr. BOYD wishes to dispose of the undivided half of twenty years unexpired lease of Sherman House, an opportunity for a person having a small capital and wishing to give his active attention to developing a first class business.
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No. 20 Dearborn street, Chicago.
WALLINGFORD & CO., 176 Broadway, New York.
Chicago, Oct. 25, 1858. oct27 1t22 1m

TO THE LADIES.—
GOODS DIRECT FROM PARIS.
MADAME SOREN

Begs to inform the Ladies of Chicago that she will open on saturday, October 30th, in the private parlor of the Foster House, a selected assortment of Chiffon Bonnets, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Point Brussels Collars, etc., of the Newest Styles and at very moderate prices. Foster House corner of Clark and Michigan sts. oct27 1t23 2t

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Warranted not to be affected by the weather, and all matches REFUNDED if they do not give satisfaction.
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IN PRIME ORDER,
For Sale by
LEWIS & PAGE,
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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Company, 20 Dearborn street. On and after Monday next, (Nov. 1st,) our office will be open for receiving from 7 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. Wagons will call for all orders left at the office before five P. M. H. B. OGDEN, Agent.
oct26 1t19 1w

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXpress Company, 14 Dearborn street. On and after Monday next, (Nov. 1st,) our office will be open for receiving from half past seven A. M. to six o'clock P. M. Wagons will call for all orders left at the office before five P. M. H. B. OGDEN.
oct26 1t19 1w

LOST, THIS MORNING, A DRAFT FOR $50, drawn by David Johnston in favor of Preston & Kean, endorsed by Preston & Kean, and by Kean, Taylor & Co., endorsed by Dunham & Co. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Bank of Commerce.
oct26 1t23 2t* H. DUNHA

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress 1st District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Are You Ready for the Struggle.

Within a few days the value of all the facts and arguments, appeals and entreaties addressed to the people of this State by the Republican party, will be determined. We doubt not that they have had their legitimate effect, nor that the friends of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his just and conservative policy are in an immense majority over the adherents and supporters of the Pro-Slavery party, represented in its two factions by Douglas and Buchanan. But without vigilence, without work, without organization and concert of action, mere numerical superiority will not avail. We deal with an unscrupulous and untiring foe, fighting for existence itself; and it behooves our friends every where to see to it that they neglect nothing which they may legally and honorably do, that promises to ensure success. We entreat them then.

1. To continue to labor with the doubtful men, plying them with facts and arguments, until the day of election comes. In Illinois to-day there are thousands doubtful of their duty who may be saved to the Republican cause if the proper exertion is made. They are deterred from joining our ranks by some cause that may be put out of the way; some misapprehension that may be corrected, or some want of information that may be supplied. Labor with these men.

2. To appoint in every election district, nay, in every school district, reliable friends, whose duty it shall be to personally urge their tardy or careless neighbors to go to the polls. Two thousand votes may thus be saved.

3. To see that means are everywhere provided for conveying the infirm, the aged and the very poor to the place of voting.

4. To organize committees of vigilance, a fearless corps of challengers for the prevention of illegal and fraudulent voting. It is known that the enemy are resorting to desperate expedients to win by foul means what they cannot hope to gain in a fair fight, and that importation of Irish into the doubtful or closely contested districts is now their card. Let our friends remember that it is easier to preserve their liberties than to regain them when lost, and that the sovereignty of the people of Illinois must be maintained at all hazards. Let there be no flinching on this point. Here lies our only danger of defeat. The patriotism, courage and zeal of our friends must overcome it. Fear not the consequences, but do your whole duty. Keep the ballot-box pure. On that our liberties depend.

5. To be sure that in every poll in every county there is a supply of tickets printed in accordance with the law; be sure that the name of every candidate is rightly spelled, and that the office for which he is running is properly and plainly designated. This is most important.

6. To call home the absent, to dispatch all business requiring attention, to lay aside every consideration of self, so that the day may be wholly devoted to the particular work in which we are all engaged.

7. To have every Lincoln man at the polls at the hour of opening in the morning, and a sufficient force there until the VOTES ARE CAUGHT AT NIGHT—not only until the polls are closed, but until the count is made and the official returns are filled up.

With these precautions, with frequent meetings by which the timid will be encouraged and the wavering reassured, we have no fear of the result on Tuesday next. But let them be neglected; let any percentage of our voters, through carelessness, an excess of confidence, or the interference of business, stay at home—let the polls go unguarded—let the Irish, as they will if not watched, vote early and vote often—let there be an inefficiency of tickets and those erroneously printed; let the making up of the returns be solely entrusted to the men who have steadily defended the frauds in Kansas which are to be re-enacted here, and we will not be answerable for what may happen. Republicans of Illinois, one week's work—such work as you may and must do—will give us a glorious victory! Upon you be the responsibility. See that you be not blamed when the end is announced!

The Complement to Mr. Douglas' "White Basis."

The London *Cotton-Plant* is a journal sustained in the British metropolis by American slaveholders for the glorification of the "peculiar institution." It goes the full length of slavery-extension in this country and an untrammelled slave trade on the high seas—failing of which, it recommends a dissolution of the Union. It short, it preaches Calhounism, pure and simple, and what Douglasism would be if carried out to its legitimate results. In fact, it looks to Mr. Douglas to complete the work which he so boldly began by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—which he so fiercely and recklessly carried forward by a persistent war upon the people of Kansas up to December, 1857—and which he has sought to accomplish still more effectually by giving the *coup de grace* to Popular Sovereignty through the Dred Scott decision. The work now to be done, says the *Cotton-Plant*, is to re-open the African slave-trade. And who but Mr. Douglas is the man to move efficiently in the business? His past services in the cause of slavery point him out as *the* man for the occasion. Says the Cotton organ: "The Senator from Illinois, "by moving the abrogation of the so-called "slave-trade treaty with England, allowing "the South to supply herself with labor as "she may see fit, would give, indeed, un- "questioned assurance of his disposition and "courage to follow the principle of the white "basis to its logical and constitutional consequence."

Send Mr. Douglas again to the Senate, and who will answer that he will not carry out the suggestion of the *Cotton-Plant*? It is not half so incredible as would have been the prediction in 1853 that in the following year he would move the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The fiercest of the fire-eaters are for him. His eye is on the Charleston Convention. What would he not do to place himself first in the list of Democratic aspirants to the Presidency?

A Good Example Set by the English Aristocracy.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, well known for the interest he has taken in various philanthropic movements for bettering the condition of the poor and unfortunate, lately presided at one of the annual rustic entertainments which a portion of the English aristocracy are accustomed to give to their tenants. He delivered an excellent address in favor of good morals, and a total abstinence from malt and spirituous liquors, which was warmly applauded by his audience.

Not long ago, also, the Duchess Dowager of Roxborough made a speech to her Irish tenantry at Carshough on a similar occasion. She has taken a warm interest in their welfare for the last ten years, and complimented them on their improved condition; but she told them frankly, at the same time, that there was, nevertheless, much yet to be accomplished. "Might you not," said the good lady, "by thrifty and frugal habits, improve your houses and domicils, still greatly "capable of it; and might you not, by super- "vision, promote what is more important than "all—the education of your children—rather "than from a false desire of gai , them from "school at a period when every hour is of advan- "tage to their future welfare?"

Havana Gazette.

The Republicans of Macon County have established a paper at Havana, on the Illinois river, called the *Gazette*. It is edited with industry and ability and is calculated to do much good. The opposition vote of the County is not far from 1,000, which is quite sufficient to make the *Gazette* a good support. The editor is R. L. Rockwell—a whole-souled Republican.

The Overland Mail Route.

The exact distance between St. Louis and San Francisco by the new overland mail route is 2,812 miles. The first trip required 200 hours 55 minutes for its completion.

Republican Prospects Elsewhere.

The prospects for the November elections at the East is full of hope for the Republican cause. Morgan's election in New York is a foregone conclusion. The N. Y. *Herald* is letting the Democracy down easy by a series of bitter articles denouncing the cliques and divisions of the party and deprecating their want of confidence in each other—their disregard of the honor which should subsist among thieves. In New Jersey the Democracy have taken the "blind staggers" from their overthrow in Pennsylvania. The probability is that the next delegation in Congress from that State will stand four Opposition to one Democrat, if not five Opposition to *no* Democrat. The storm of next Tuesday will sweep down the demoralized Democracy from Buffalo and Sackett's Harbor to Cape May and Montauk Point. A victory in the latter State will insure the election of an Opposition U. S. Senator in the place of Wm. Wright (Dem.), whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

In Michigan the Democracy expect nothing and will not be disappointed. A State ticket, four members of Congress and a U. S. Senator depend upon the result next Tuesday. *They will all be Republicans.*

Wisconsin elects three members of Congress only. The Democracy have not carried an election there for so long a time that they would not know how to fill an office unless it was baited with La Crosse bonds. Potter, Washburne and Billinghurst will be returned by the largest majorities they ever received. Potter's majority in the Milwaukee District will be greatly increased.

In all these States the Democracy are united. They all go for the Dred Scott decision and the extension of slavery. They are going under ground together to keep company with Douglas and help him to look after "my place."

A Douglas Roorback Exposed.

At Carthage, Hancock County, Oct. 22, Mr. Lincoln discussed the following topics, not included in any of the joint debates with Judge Douglas:

On the 4th of October, at Woodford County, I learned that Judge Douglas had been impatient to come and any friends a purpose to release the Central Railroad Company from paying into the State Treasury the seven per cent. upon their gross earnings, which, by law, they have now bound to do. I learn he repeated the same imputation at Pekin, Oquawka, Monmouth and this place, though he has never mentioned it at any of our joint meetings, or elsewhere in my presence. I mention it now to correct any false impression that may have been made. I understand the Judge states, among other things, that I once received a fee of $5,000 from that Company. My partner and I did receive such fee under the following circumstances: By their charter, the company are bound to make periodical payments into the State Treasury, in exemption of all other taxes. This exempts them from county and city taxes. The Legislature decided, as I understand, in consideration of the large land grant, to make the Company pay about as much as they could bear; and to make them pay it into the State Treasury, so that the *whole* people could share the benefit, instead of paying over to the counties through which the road passes, to the exclusion of those through which it does not pass. This was a fair way of dealing with the whole people, as was thought. The county of McLean, one of the counties through which the road passes, claimed that the exemption was unconstitutional, and that the Company was bound to pay county taxes upon their property within the limits of the county; and the parties went to Court to try the question. The Railroad Company employed me as one of their lawyers in the case, though my having declined to employ me. I was not upon a salary, and no agreement was made as to the amount of fee. The Railroad Company finally gained the case. The decision, I thought, and still think, was worth half a million dollars to them. I wanted them to pay me $5,000, and they wanted to pay me about $500. I sued them and got the $5,000. This is the whole truth about the fee; and what tendency it has to prove that I received any of the people's money, or that I am on very cozy terms with the Railroad Company, I do not comprehend.

It is a matter of interest to you that the Company shall not be released from their obligations to pay money into the State Treasury. Every dollar they so pay relieves the whole people of just so much in the way of taxation. I am a candidate for no office wherein I could release them, if elected. The State Legislature alone can release them. Therefore, all you need to do is to know of your candidates for the Legislature how they will vote on the question of release, if elected. I doubt not every candidate in a district of mine is ready to show his hand; and perhaps it would be well to have Judge Douglas' friends show their hands also. Vote to your members of the Legislature, and you are beyond the power of all others as to releasing the Central Railroad from its obligations. This is your perfect security.

Exporting Votes to Illinois—The Douglas Frauds Continue.

From the Missouri Democrat, 25th.

If the gigantic frauds contemplated and in process of perpetration by the friends of Mr. Douglas for the purpose of flooding the middle counties of Illinois with imported votes do not meet with immediate exposure in that State, we very much misunderstand their temper. Chicago and St. Louis are the recruiting stations from whence numbers of men who are out of employ are being solicited to embark, with assurance of prompt pay *when the voting is done*; and indeed so confident are the managers now in this city that they may be assert that they will carry all the centre districts, no matter how the American vote may be cast, as they can count upon enough to overcome it. While their handbills are posted on the street corners and their emissaries busy at work, it is matter of no astonishment whatever, that their ranks should be swelled apur them up to the thing thoroughly. We accordingly find the Missouri *Republican* inciting the colonization with all the zeal it urged on the first invasion of Kansas, speaking of the facilities which the Central Railroad in this business of transporting men to seize the polls, and determining in this the counties along its line, the *Republican* says:

"If the Illinois Central Railroad, nearly all of the managers of which are Northern men, want hands to get on its line, they can probably find all the employ- ment they will do it *without stopping to ask whether their confidence will be so far abused as that it will be for two days to be given by them, either for Douglas or Lincoln.*"

It required less encouragement to precipitate three thousand men across the Missouri border, and no doubt the *Republican* is equally as sanguine of results now.

We shall regret very much if this inroad upon the citizens of Illinois shall lead to bloodshed, for we are the last to advocate a resort to extreme measures; but still the people of that State will be justified in resenting such outrage in the manner best calculated to defeat it. No community can tamely submit to have its franchise tainted with fraud; its voting places wrested from them by imported bullies; its representation made a mockery of in the eyes of the world.

Decadence of the Red River and Assiniboin Settlements.

Professor Hind, who recently explored a portion of the British Northwestern territory, states that the European and Canadian elements have been gradually diminishing for years, and that the seven thousand half-breeds now inhabiting Pembina and the valley of the Red and the Assiniboin rivers, are relapsing into the habits and tastes of the aborigines. The present state of society and the condition of the people in the settlements are, in his opinion, far from being either pleasant or encouraging. The Red River Settlement was founded forty years ago. It only needs a few hundred Yankees to take complete possession of these beautiful valleys, and they will not long be wanting.

Morphy and Harwitz.

The Paris correspondent of the *Transcript* says of the termination of the late match between Morphy and Harwitz:

"The match has just been settled, and Mr. Morphy declared the winner, all bets being paid. They were to have played until one or the other had won seven games; but when they stood Morphy five and Harwitz two, the latter gave it up, laying the blame of his defeat upon his ill health; but the fact is Morphy is by far the best player. When the termination of the match was announced at the Cafe de la Regence, the readers-room of the chess players here, the Americans assembled here were quite uproarious in their exultation, while the Germans and the Prussians, who had bet upon Harwitz, immediately suffered a terrible elongation of countenance. Still they continue to have hope, for another person has been sent for to try his hand at playing with the formidable young American, and the person is a countryman of theirs."

The Canada Police at the Prize Fight.

When Morrissey and Heenan with their backers arrived at the fighting ground, in Canada, about a dozen of the Canadian constabulary appeared near the ring with their neatly varnished bludgeons, and "in the name of the Queen" commanded the stop-sawed, one-sixed, bobshaved crowd to disperse. This was regarded as a very good joke, and excited considerable merriment, but the constables were bold, that if they attempted in the least to interfere in the scrimmage, their heads would be unceremoniously punched; which they thought would be very apt to be the result, so after a "dranch," they joined the crowd, bet freely on the fight, and allowed it way useless to attempt to "comprehend any of the vagrom men." The fact is, all of the counties of Canada, lying on Lake Erie, could not bring out a force sufficient to disperse so rough and blood-thirsty a set of shoulder-hitters as were that day gathered at Long Point.

Frost and Fever.

The people of New Orleans are looking anxiously for frost, as its appearance, they believe, from past experience, will be the signal for the disappearance of the yellow fever. It has already appeared at Fort Gibson, Vicksburgh, and other Mississippi towns, but has not yet visited New Orleans.

"Don't Care whether Slavery is Voted Up or Down."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Senator Douglas claims in all his speeches that it does not concern him or us whether slavery be voted up or voted down in the Territories. This is only one of the many false doctrines promulgated by the arch demagogue.

Passing by the fact that slavery is a national disgrace, and therefore affects the pride of every American, slavery in the Territories and States affects the whole United States, because it renders the locality in which it exists insecure. Slavery is a national weakness. On this point let us quote a little history for the benefit of Judge Douglas, who seems sadly deficient in the knowledge of it.

During the fourth French and Indian war, Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, replied to a call for assistance by saying: "We dare not part "with any of our white men at this distance, as "we have to keep a watchful eye over our "negro slaves."

In all the various troubles we have experienced since we became a nation, the condition of the slave States has been a source of continued alarm. In 1798, we were menaced with a war with France. Troops were voted, and Washington was made Commander-in-Chief. He embraced an early occasion to warn Government of its chief danger. Writing to the Secretary of State, he expresses the conviction that the French would make a descent in the Southern quarter of the Union: "First, because it is "the weakest; second, because they will expect, "from the tenor of the debates in Congress, to "find more friends there; and thirdly, *because "there can be no doubt of their arming our own "negro slaves against us.*"

He writes to President Adams that the French ought not to be allowed to make such an establishment, "acquiring thereby strength from the "disaffected *and the slaves, whom I have no "doubt they will arm.*" The same opinion was expressed by Gen. Knox in a letter to Washington, written July 29, 1793. He says: "Their black troops from the islands will be "made a powerful instrument in the invasion "of the Southern States, on the well-grounded "expectation of exciting the slaves to all the "enormities practiced by the negroes of the "islands on their former masters. A natural "desire of liberty, joined to the all-powerful "operation of ambition, would be irresistible "in the minds of our negroes."

The year previous, Gen. of Massachusetts, depicted in Congress the horrors of such an event. A hostile invasion," said he, "bringing seeds of revolution with it, might excite "there (in the South) a war of the most dread- "ful nature—a slaves against their masters, "thereby endangering the union of the "States so dear to all, and the preservation of "which, by the creation of a national character, ought to be the great object of all." Jefferson was imbued with similar fears. The horrors of the St. Domingo massacre were recent. He wrote to a friend concerning his fears, remarking "that perhaps that mas- "sacre might prepare their minds for a peace- "able accommodation between justice, policy, "and necessity." "If something is not "done, and soon done, we shall be the murder- "ers of our own children."

In the Virginia Convention to act on the question of accepting or rejecting the Constitution of the United States, Gov. Randolph, speaking of slavery, remarked: "Are we not weakened "by the population of those whom we hold in "slavery? The day may come when they may "make an impression upon us. Gentlemen who "have been long accustomed to the contempla- "tion of the subject, think there is a cause of "alarm." In the same Convention, Madison said the Southern States were more exposed to danger than the Northern States on account of slavery. He asked: "What parts are the "most likely to be tainted of persons?" "The weak parts, which are the Southern "States." Mr. Nicholas said: "Who will be "the most likely to want the aid of the militia? "The Southern States." Who are the most likely to be called for? The Northern States." "The slave trade," says he, "adds deily to our weakness." Gen. Pinckney said: "The accumulation of slaves weakens the States." Patrick Henry said: "Slavery is detested—we feel its "fatal effects daily."

And during the debate in Congress, in 1837, on the abolition of the slave trade, the danger of slavery to the Union was a chief topic. Early, of North Carolina, declared that "all the people "consider slavery a dreadful evil." In 1806 he said: "Reflecting men apprehend incalculable "evils from it at some future day." Early was an ardent Southern man, notwithstanding the uttering of these sentiments. Holland, of North Carolina, took the same view. "Slave- "ry," said he, "is generally considered a po- "litical evil."

In 1814, during the war with Great Britain, Admiral Cochrane, then in command of the British blockading squadron in the Chesapeake, issued a proclamation "to persons desirous of "emigrating from the United States," addressed in fact to the slaves. To such persons and their families, a reception was offered on board any of the British ships of war, with the choice of entering either the land or naval service, or being sent as settlers to the British possessions in North America, or the West Indies. There is reason to believe that a plan, suggested by some of the British officers, for taking possession of the peninsula between Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, and there training a black army, was only rejected by the British, for the reason, being slaveholders themselves, they did not like to encourage insurrection elsewhere, as it might lead to retaliation. In case of a future war with England those peculiar circumstances would not exist. She may adopt the plan of conduct now without fear of retaliation, because she no longer tolerates slavery among her own possessions.

We have been particular to make extensive quotations, so that Mr. Douglas cannot say "that was only a single opinion, entertained "when the country was in its infancy." Our quotations cover opinions and facts that weighed not only at an early period of our history, but they weigh now. They are from statesmen of both political schools, Federalists and Republicans. In this respect what is applicable to-day. Slavery is a national weakness, and concerns every man in the country, and every man has and ought to have a voice in the question of its future, in the new Territories, Judge Douglas to the contrary notwithstanding.

We apprehend that there is something beyond this utter indifference to the progress of slavery in Judge Douglas, than what appears on the surface. The cordial union of sentiment between him and such men as Jeff. Davis and others, is not good. When the time shall come that the Supreme Court will declare the laws against the slave trade unconstitutional, and that the Constitution confers no power on Congress to prohibit such laws, then will Judge Douglas be still found saying: "I choose to abide by the deci- "sions of the Supreme Court as they are pro- "nounced." His whole course points surely and unmistakably to such a position, as the course of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case points to a decision against the law prohibiting the slave trade. Congress will never be asked to re-open the slave trade. *The Supreme Court is to do it*, and Congress will only be asked to refrain from "unfriendly legislation" in placing such a tariff on the importation of negroes as to amount to prohibition. On this latter point, Douglas will stand with the South. He will be found saying to his constituents: "I care not "whether slavery be traded up or traded down in "the slave States. That is their business, not ours."

If he can make the people of the free States believe this, (for believing it they will refrain from "unfriendly legislation"), then the triumph of the South is sure, and all the horrors of that abominable traffic will be revived by "the only free nation on the globe."

Kansas City Ahead of Leavenworth—Important Move for the Former.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city from Kansas on Saturday, that it was reported at Leavenworth that Majors & Russell, the great government freighters for the transportation of supplies over the plains, had determined to remove their headquarters from Leavenworth to Kansas City. Mr. Russell has already sold his fine residence in Leavenworth preparatory to a removal.

The reasons alleged for this are, that the route west from Kansas City is much better than that from Leavenworth, there being fewer streams to cross, and that traversing the dividing ridge it has fewer hills, and is shorter to almost every point to which government supplies have to be transported. These advantages are all real, and Kansas City is a better point for them than Leavenworth, or any other town farther up the river, but there are probably some other reasons which influence them in this step.

This firm is composed of strong pro-slavery men. They went early into Kansas, when there were hopes of making it a slave State, and owned, at one time, considerable property in Leavenworth. They have, however, sold most of this to the Yankees, and feel no disposition to help build up a town on free territory; they therefore prefer to assist in building up Kansas City, which is just across the line, in Missouri. It must be acknowledged that the business controlled and influenced by this firm is very great—sufficient probably to settle the question of preference between these two young cities.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Massacre of Americans by Mexicans.

The editor of the Providence *Post*, who has been shown a letter from Mr. John D. Austin, assistant superintendent of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road, says:

Mr. Austin reports a horrible massacre at Dragoon Springs, one day's travel this side of Tucson. A party of four Americans and three Mexicans were employed there in building a station for the Overland Mail Company. The Mexicans made an attack on the Americans on the night of the 13th of September, killing two and wounding the third so badly that he died. Mr. Culver, of York, in charge of the mail party, was also so badly injured that the amputation of one of his arms was rendered necessary. When Col. Leach arrived at Dragoon Springs, four days after the occurrence, he found St. John sitting by his dying companion with his diary in his hand. Neither of them had been able to get even a drink of water from the time of the assault. Their sufferings were very great. Hopes were entertained of St. John's recovery.

The Vintage in Italy.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes:

"In spite of all the poetry of grape-gathering and grape-eating, even in Italy we find that the second fig-crop bears well not the taste on edge. In our untravelled innocence, we imagine that the clusters we see in our hot-houses and horticultural exhibitions but imperfectly typify the ponderous development and luxuriant abundance of this fruit in grape-growing countries. I have not yet seen, either in the markets or grape-stalls of Bavaria or Italy, anything that would compare with the fruit displayed at our annual shows."

Reception of Missionaries by the King of Burmah.

Intelligence has been received from Ava, of a magnificent reception given by the King, to Mr. Kincaid, and Rev. Dr. Dawson, Baptist missionaries, by the King of Burmah. Mr. Kincaid, it will be remembered, was the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States to the King. A royal xayet was built for the reception of the letter, and a long procession was formed to convey it from the xayet to the royal city. It was opened by order of an under Secretary of the State, translated into Burmese, and presented by the chief Minister to his Majesty. It gave great satisfaction to the monarch and all the court. Mr. Kincaid and Dr. Dawson had two personal interviews with the King, in which he expressed himself with great frankness, and intimated his wish to have an American Consul at his court.

"In some respects the King spoke like a Christian philosopher, like a man possessing good sterling common sense, who was deeply imbued with the responsibility of his exalted position, and desirous, so far as he was able, as the King of Burmah, to discharge his duty toward his country, and to live at peace with the rest of the world. Before leaving the royal presence, the King gave a piece of ground on which to build a mission house hereafter. He instantly replied that he would not only give a piece of ground, but would also build one for them. He then left the Imperial offer, and remarked that I would by and by avail myself of it."

Execution of a Woman at Danville, Pa.

DANVILLE, Oct. 23, 1858.

The Clark and Twiggs tragedy was to-day brought to a conclusion by the execution of Mrs. Twiggs, for having taken part in the murder of her husband and Mrs Clark.

The condemned woman passed last night rather comfortably, sleeping with her children in her arms. She bade farewell to her brother and children this morning, and after devotional exercises in her room, was taken to the scaffold at a quarter past ten o'clock, leaning on the arm of one of her spiritual advisers.

A sharper having read, and an impressive prayer offered up on the scaffold, Mrs. Twiggs spoke for six or eight minutes, protesting her innocence, declaring her readiness to die, and that trust in a just Judge, only regretting to leave behind her her two orphan children.

She was much affected throughout. The solemnity of the scene was made more impressive by her groans and sobs. Even after the cap was drawn over her face she appealed to God in the most earnest manner, and she asserted her innocence.

At ten o'clock and thirty minutes the drop fell, and after struggling for a few moments, the wretched woman hung lifeless.

Emigrants for Northern Iowa.

The Dubuque *Express* says that for the last six weeks an average of fifteen emigrant wagons per day have passed through that city for the interior, each family numbering some half dozen persons. Most of these emigrants are purchasing second-hand land, and have their choice of the best at their leisure. Emigration in this direction has been large and steady throughout the season.

Personal and Political.

Late advices from Washington state that there is much trouble in the Cabinet on financial matters. The President and some of his influential friends are for a tariff arranged to suit Pennsylvania, but Secretary Cobb "frowns down" the proposition, his genius being confined to borrowing when the treasury is empty. It is among the signs of the times that the Richmond *Enquirer*, which for thirty or forty years has advocated free trade, now uses the old "protection" arguments in favor of a tariff to build up the iron manufacture in Virginia.

—Col. Keitt, in his late speech at Whippy Swamp, S. C., predicted the triumph of the Black Republicans in 1860, and was filled with grief and indignation that so many of the Northern Democratic candidates for Congress had repudiated the English bill.

—*Prof.* O. M. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, has been engaged to deliver a course of popular lectures on the "Theories and Discoveries of Modern Astronomy," at Indianapolis, beginning this evening and continuing through ten succeeding evenings.

—Little Adelina Patti that used to be, is now a charming young lady in the full bloom of Italian beauty. She is soon to be married to a Cuban gentleman, whose fortune amounts to the trifling sum of three million dollars.

—A "little" girl, weighing 640 pounds, was one of the attractions at the Connecticut State Fair. She amused herself by handling a South American boa constrictor, seventeen feet in length.

—It is stated that the Baptist Churches in New York city have offered Spurgeon, the great 'star' preacher, $10,000 and his expenses, if he will consent to make a six months tour in this country.

Railway Matters.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD BONDS.—The St. Paul *Times* of the 24th says:

"$20,000 of State bonds were issued yesterday to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Loan Bill, loaning the credit of the State to Railroads. This makes the third issue of these bonds; this company receiving $100,000 more than either of the others, from the fact that a greater length of their road has been completed, as required. An engineer, appointed by the Governor, will visit the line of the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad some time during the present week; that company also having completed a sufficient length of their road to entitle them to bonds. So far, there have been issued $400,000 to three different companies in the State."

PEORIA & HANNIBAL R. R.—Work commenced last week on the line of this road near Rushville. It is expected that the cars will be running to Lewistown by next spring, and to Rushville within a year. The approaching completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road demands the immediate completion, also of the other connecting it with Chicago and the eastern cities, and in the hands of its present able officers the work must be carried out.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The manner in which the bonds of this company were so readily disposed of at this inauspicious time in the city of London, at seventy-five per cent., is being discussed between the New York *Times* and Gen. C. L. Ward, the European agent of the company. The *Times* says that the sale was not for cash, at the above rate, and states further, that exaggerated statements of the importance of the road were laid before the British public. Ward denies this, and attempts to prove the immense utility of the thoroughfare when completed.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The piers for the tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence will all be raised above the water this fall. There are scaffoldings already up for three tubes, and it is said will be completed this season—fourteen tubes would have been laid, but one was unfortunately lost. It is the determination of the managers to have the bridge wholly completed next year —probably by October.—*Railroad Journal.*

The "Autocrat's" Personal Appearance.

We have already mentioned the contents of the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which is well worthy of its reputation. A special notice in the Magazine announces that Dr. Holmes, late "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," will continue his contributions regularly under another character. In the present number he has an article entitled "A Visit to the Autocrat's Landlady," wherein the Landlady is tempted to chat about the Autocrat and his young wife—to describe them—and, above all, to part with certain MSS. of his, one of which, a poem, "The Old Man of the Sea," is printed at the close of the article. Here is the full length (in little) of the Autocrat:

"This gentleman wasn't no great of a gentleman to look at. Being of a very modest size dimension—five foot five, *he* said, but five foot four more likely, and I have heerd him say he didn't weigh much over a hundred and twenty pound. He was light-complected rather than otherwise, and had no pow'se one of them smooth-faced people that keep their beard and whiskers cut close, juss as if they'd be very troublesome if they let 'em grow—instead of layin' out their lace in grass, as my poor husband (that's dead and gone now) used to say. He was a well behaved gentleman at the table, only talked a good deal, and pretty loud sometimes, and had a way of turning up his nose when he didn't like what folks said, that one of my boarders, who is a very smart young man, said he couldn't stand, but I could, and used to make faces and poke fun at him whenever he see him do it.

"He never said a word against any vittles that was set before him, but I misstated that he was more particular as to his eatin' than he wanted folks to know of, for I've know'd him make believe to eat, and leave the vittles on his plate when he didn't seem to fancy 'em; but he was very careful never to hurt my feelin's, and I don't belief he ever spoken if he had found a tadpole in a dish of chowder. But notnin' could hurry him when he was about his vittles. Many's the time I've seen that gentleman for two hours or more of 'em sittin' round the breakfast table after the rest had swallered their meal, and the things was cleared off, and Bridget was a waitin' to get the cloth away,—and there that little man would sit, with a tumbler of sugar and water,—what he used to call O'Sukray,—a-talkin' and a talkin',—and sometimes he would laugh, and sometimes the tears would come into his eyes,—which was a kind of grayish bleu eyes,—and there he'd set and set, and my boy Benjamin Franklin laugin' round and gettin' late for school and wantin' an excuse, and an old gentleman that's one of my boarders a listnin' as if he warn't no older than Benjamin Franklin, and that schoolmistress settin' jest as if she'd been bewitched; and you might stick pins into her without her hollerin'."

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!—
FIRST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS
just received
DIRECT FROM FRANCE!
—BY—
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
243.....LAKE-ST.....243
Chicago, Ill.
Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock o Leather and Findings
To be found in the West. Also, large assortment of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING.
All of the above will be sold VERY LOW for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO.
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One of the best and widest circulated journals published in the City of New York.
The INDEPENDENT is conducted by a large corps of editors and writers, and by numerous correspondents, of whom are some of the most distinguished writers in this country—including
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE—author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Dred," and many others.
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
The INDEPENDENT is every week contains Eight Pages of Interesting Reading Matter, well printed, on good paper, with clear type, embracing articles on all the topics of the day, including a complete compendium of religious affairs—both foreign and domestic; secular and religious, together with the latest intelligence from all fields of operations—such as Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopal, &c.
Among the special departments of the paper is a Commercial and Financial Article, prepared with great care every week; accounts of the Markets, Ship News, Sales, and the latest Prices Current; an interesting page of Family Reading, with a chapter by one of the Editors, a weekly digest of Foreign miscellany; the latest intelligence in Science, Literature and Science—forming altogether all sections of the United States, and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Holy Land, in the Southern Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, and all parts of South America.
The INDEPENDENT is controlled by no party, either in Church or State, and is free to discuss every public question in favor of the morals of the community and the progress of civilization and christianity throughout the world.
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TOOTH-POWDER.
A Favorite with every one who has used it. Prepared by
J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries,
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—ALSO—
Reed & Ex erly's Dentifrice, Gomeli's Cherry Paste, Pelletin's, Rowland's and Bazin's Odontine, Odontine Elixer, Strawberry and Burnett's Tooth Wash, Charcoal and Rose Paste.

A FINE LOT OF TOOTH-BRUSHES.
oct21-b204

NOTICE—CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with Water by the Chicago Water Works are hereby notified that the Second Annual Assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1858, and ending May 1st, 1859, will be due and payable on the 1st of November next at the Water Commissioner's Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Room No. 4, over Mather Bank. The payment therein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of Water during the half year commencing on the first day of May last.
Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue, or alley through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment for Assessments for the year commencing May 1st, 1858, and ending May 1st, 1859, will be due and payable at the same time and place.
By order of the Board,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.
Water Commissioner's Office, Oct. 20, 1858. b215-15

TO PHYSICIANS.
COMP. SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES,
The new remedy for Consumption.
SYRUP SUPER PHOSPHATE IRON.
A valuable Iron Tonic.
ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK.
A most excellent Tonic for those who cannot bea stimulants.
Prepared by
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.
ALSO
SUGAR COATED PILLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW CHEMICAL AND INSTRUMENTS which we should be happy to show to the Profession. oct21-ly-b204

THOMAS & DICKERSON, IMPORTERS OF Mathematical Instruments, 48 Maiden avenue, Burch's Iron Building, has opened at the above place a large and well assorted stock, directly from the City of London and Paris, to the city and country trade, now offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
The Plates of every description.
Vernier Plates for Sextants, 4 and 5 in.
Steel English Iron Wire, 0 to 36.
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Bristol Sheet Iron, Nos. 10 to 26.
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Tin and Zinc Lasts.
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Together with a full assortment of Pioneer Tools, Ketchum's Machine, Rivets, Machines, and every article in Russian use. oct21-ly

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS
ARE INVITED.
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.,
Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city
FREE OF CHARGE
Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the start to the quality of our articles, and with a good mill, good machinery, and good hands, hope to reach and gain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in barrels are
Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat.
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Also at wholesale or retail—
White Rye Flour. Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted.
Graham Flour. Corn and Oats, ground and unground.
Cracked Wheat. Middlings, Short, Shorts, Sacks, &c.
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CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—WE INVITE the attention of Manufacturers of Sugar from the Chinese Cane to our stock of goods required in their business, viz:
SACCHAROMETERS, Baume's Scale—Imported.
COPPER CYLINDERS, for Floating the Saccharometers.
THERMOMETERS, heavy, in Metalic Cases.
LITMUS-PAPER.
SARGENT & ISELEY, Apothecaries,
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STARK MILLS GRAIN BAGS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at CHAPIN & CO.'S Bag Depot, 45 Lake street.

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A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices.

They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
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Fever and Ague is a Terrible Thing. of "all the ills that flesh is heir to" it is the fairest in its first manifestations, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague is more destructive of life than Consumption, because it is more easily induced, and therefore more prevalent. It marks its victims for the grave like an executioner's bond. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does he feel a strong consciousness of approaching the tomb. We have said that the disease is one of those that have nearly always defied medical science—a few cases once and a while having been cured and reported. We are happy to announce that Dr. J. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a compound that never has been known to fail in curing the worst cases of this terrible disease. We recommend Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as sure and speedy specific.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.
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A Rare Chance for Employment.—persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $10 to $30 per week, will ascertain full particulars by addressing HUTCHINS & CO., 103 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answers.
oct9 b10-1m *

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Lecture, also information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense." 1130 Broadway, N. Y.
oct4-bm4w-adv4

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Hark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chills and fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Fevers and Agues prevail, and hence the confidence of the medical profession in its efficacy.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Piles.—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, A. M., Grand Doctor of Compulsion, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. Price prescription, given by a sane child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. I is equally as safe in cases of Piles as Dyspepsia. The ingredients can be found in almost every garden. It will give the prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN,
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Chartier London Gin—Chartier Gin.—The Original and only Genuine Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable of the Medicinal Properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a most delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holl and Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

These recommendations, as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bladder, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate constitution.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

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WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
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A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. K. A. Wilson's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter of thanks to Dr. Wilson, dated Chicago, Illinois, 2nd June 1855, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of a great variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians, but all of them failed, and I had resolved to suffer on until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly afflicted." This invaluable remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Bisley, Peaton & Co., Gale Bros., Franke, Ball & Co., E. L. O'Hara, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., A. H. Revere, Fahnestock & Davis. 6 Clark street, Chicago.

Extension, Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his customers in this city, DR. R. READ-ING, Dentist, continues to defer his visit to New Orleans, and will remain in Chicago to oblige his patrons. Himself and partner, Dr. A. J. Moore, may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) at Dr. Dimond's Hair Dressing Saloon, 100 State street, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Charges moderate.
aul14-611-dwd

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ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
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OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited.
je24-v126-ly.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FOR SALE. 60 barrels of choice old Bourbon Whisky from the celebrated "Crown" Distillery, three and five years old, and warranted genuine.
H. HOWARD SMITH & CO.,
sep24-1m South Water street.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati. WILLIAM Y. KAY, Chicago. III.
sep24-1y

W. R. TURNER. L. R. SIDWAY
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Hooping, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blank ets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS;
238 ..... RANDOLPH-ST. 238
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.
au24-609-ly

Sextons and Undertakers,
NO. 81 LA SALLE STREET,
HAVEON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc-Coffins; also Shrouds; and we are prepared with Hearse and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; will may be found at all hours.
Also the Lots in Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

REFINED SUGARS.—I AM RECEIVING from the "United States Refinery," New York, a consignment of 50 bbls Refined Sugars, for sale Bright Goods are offered for sale.
EDWARD HEMSTEAD,
sep24-1m 11 South Water street.

Educational.

F. U. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 173 and 175 Cass street, Chicago, Ill., will re-open on the 30th of September next.

TERMS, FRENCH INCLUDED:
Collegiate Department, per annum $25.00
Intermediate " " 15.00
Primary, " " 12.00

For particulars and references, a new circular is to be obtained at the institution, or at Geo. A. Carver Book Store, 154 Lake street, Chicago.
oct8 b16-1m

A. BOMBARDI, PROFESSOR OF the FRENCH, beg leave to inform the public that he will resume his instructions of private pupils or classes in his French Language, from the first of November next.

Apply at Dearborn Seminary from 9 to 10 A. M.

He will also form an evening class for young men, at his room No. 46 Portland Block. Apply from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
oct5 b15-2w

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will open on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1859.
Prospectuses and Circulars may be had at the office. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE A. M., Principal.
au24

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 12th, A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive a few youths into his school at his residence, No. 115 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the Principal.
au24-609

Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 to $12 50. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M., or to
au24-609 J. C. GRAHAM.

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1859. The Seminary is entirely distinct from the male, having different school hours, separate recitations, &c. It is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Rees's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the school-room, to
D. T. SNOW, Principal.
au23-7y-6421

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,
63 ..... EDINA PLACE. 63
The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 12, 1859. au31-7y-499

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, BOKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by BOKLEY, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 7 Fenner's Building.
Chicago, Aug. 11, 1859.

Copartnership Notice.

BOKLEY, MORSE & CO. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.

Office No. 7 Fenner's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.
BOKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT MORSE, O. H. LOOMIS.
Chicago, August 11, 1859.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his late partner in this establishment, will continue to conduct the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his undivided attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
SAM'L HOWE.
au12s463-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—THE LA- TEST patent out—no flirtingament, but an improvement on all other
SEWING MACHINES.
(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work of any other family machine and equally well. They will stitch, hem and gather—and can be so adjusted that one thread can be taken out, or so loosened, as to serve as the threading of the under needle, it stretches like it. They do not rip though every third stitch be cut. They do not miss stitches, and cannot be got out of order. It is the cheapest, most simple and easy to learn of any machine; there are no springs in it, and are so simple a child can operate it. All kinds of work can be done with it, and with little noise. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory references given.

The price comes within the reach of all. The common T seat machine is $15. The river Plated, beautifully decorated, do—all complete.

Agents wanted.

Circulars sent on application, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Address, personally or by letter,
T. W. BRUCE A. M., Principal,
Sewing Machine Office 136 Lake street, cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois.
oct 6-b226-d&w 3mo* H. K. STARK, Agent.
Box 2518, P. O.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Can be learned, according to the Book of Instruction and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every kind of Goods, from the finest Muslin to Leather, adapted to FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries answered by letter, when stamp is inclosed. We receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B. Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address ERASTUS CLARK, Box 588, Chicago, Illinois. Can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Randolph street and No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a great number of references but will give only the following, as we have not room for the first hundred, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of Goods, from Muslin to Leather, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

S. F. Winslow,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
Mrs. Wm. B. Ogden,	Mrs. E. Kingsley,
Mrs. D. P. Groves,	Mrs. E. S. Gurney,
Mrs. Wm. Bross,	Mrs. W. D. Dowse,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Beck.
Mrs. Frederick Rickards.	

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over all other machines, and some over itself, which we shall be happy to explain to those who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with a double thread, makes the stitch, and when completed is not "almost," but altogether impossible to rip or break needles.

☞ All are invited to call and see for themselves at 136 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent,
N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.
au24-609-ly

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH,
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other machines sold for only the single thread Stitch. This takes the same
TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will
Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.

The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order, is rapidly, neatly and durably sews a handsome stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from the coarsest to the finest Muslin, Linen, Cotton or Woolen, perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

There are many little minor improvements that must be seen to be appreciated.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to
Eight to Twelve
Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the
Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads,
Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. Will do all kinds of work as well as any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and will need successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enterprising agents, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative employment. Agents wanted in every town in the West. Some others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 133 Lake St.,
near Clark. Address
sep17-y225 L. CORNELL,
Box 1,502 Chicago, Ill.

Lumber, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufactures and Dealers in
GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER
—ALSO—
Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets and
DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.
(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)
Occupy the ground on both North and South of the Joint track of the Illinois Central; Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by Canal, or upon

Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
Saving to the Purchaser
All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage
Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.
HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DOTY.
sep1-m75-3m

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.
CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,
Chicago.....Illinois.
Our arrangements are such as to insure to all those a full supply of the different qualities of
CLEAR LUMBER.
Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.
OUR FLOORING,
Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to accompany with any in the market. We invite the calls and attention of all country and other dealers to our stock on hand and facilities for filling orders at short notice.
J. W. SKINKLE & CO.
sep24-1y-609

To Lumber Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR RENT 500 feet of Dock on the South Branch of the Chicago river. There is a side track of a railroad upon the lots which connects with all the principal roads in the city.

TERMS—Per foot front 45 per year.
" Dockage, per ft., 1½ cents.
" Wharfage, " 1 "

This property is an conveniently situated for Storing or Transhipping as any in the city.

For further particulars apply to
DR. BRAINARD,
No. 45 Clark st.,
sep20-30-1y Between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF DRY LUMBER.

We have half a million of good dry lumber left over from last season's stock, which we want to sell in the next sixty days. Cash in hand will procure good bargains. 14 cargoes of Scantling of all sizes, and 12 cargoes of Common Boards.
HANNAH & ROCKWELL,
aug6-1m South Clark st.—near Liberty.

REMOVAL.

A. G. BURLEY & CO.,
Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their
RETAIL
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE
TO
NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48
(Between Wabash avenue and State street.)
Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them.
oct4-3m-adv

SHALER'S PATENT CARPET SWEEP-ER, the
Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age!
Wholesale and retail.
A. G. SWAN,
39 Lake street.
☞ Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices. oct6b1

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY THE
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS,	CHARLES H. RAY,
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Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$6.00
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Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year	5.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 6 months	2.75
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Weekly, single subscribers	2.00
5 copies	8.00
10 copies	15.00
20 copies to one address	25.00
30 copies to one address	30.00

And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

☞ There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in registered letters may be sent as at our risk. Address
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.
Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO'S
Great Job Printing Establishment

The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING in the *NEAT MANNER* AND LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

PRINTING IN COLORS

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

AN UNCOMMONLY SHARP FEMALE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Her Extensive Operations in Southern Cities, in California and in Texas, with a Male Accomplice.—The Swindlers Still at Large.

(From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 27.)

Two Philadelphia detectives are now in this city on the look-out for a French woman, aided by a male companion, who has lately been perpetrating magnificent swindles upon some of the credulous inhabitants of Philadelphia. She came to Philadelphia from the South, after having performed very successful engagements" in all the leading Southern cities, including California and Texas. The offer of a handsome reward for her discovery and arrest, and also the discovery and arrest of her male companion, stimulated several New York "shadows" to join in the eager search for them.

The woman is the principal object of interest, as the majority of the swindles have been accomplished through her adroitness and false representations.

An interesting account is given below of her boldness and most brilliant operations in the confidence line, as far as they have been brought to the knowledge of the police.

Emile de Gagino, her aliases would fill a volume—is the name our subject flourished under at Philadelphia. That she is a French woman there is no doubt. Of the particular province in France which has the honor of being her birth place, and the particular period when she was born there is great doubt. She names as the place of her nativity a dozen different towns, according as the caprice takes her, and gives a dozen different ages for herself, according as she looks younger physically. She invariably represents herself, however, as belonging to one of the leading families of the old French *noblesse*, and is possessed of enormous estates and a splendid old chateau, the latter somewhat dilapidated at the present time, and, "like a pile without inhabitant," running to ruin. Dignified and matronly in her manners, her true age is about forty-five—able to speak and write with perfect ease, the French, Spanish, Italian, German and English languages, an accomplished player on the harp and piano, a cultivated singer, and always richly dressed and jewelled, she has had no difficulty in impressing those with whom she came in contact with the truthfulness of her representations. She is not good looking, but her sharp intelligence, charming conversational powers and great seeming sincerity of life and purpose have been sufficiently potent to accomplish her misdeeds, aided largely by the charm of female beauty. She made her appearance in Philadelphia about a year ago, and remained there eleven months. On her arrival she put up at a leading hotel, and necessary to the success of her operations. Another woman is

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market is entirely quiet, and rates are of course unchanged, viz.: Exchange, 1 per cent. Bank Discounts, 10 per cent., with less business paper than is desirable. Gold inactive at 1@1¼. The street brokers are doing comparatively little. Rates nominal at 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

Messrs. Curtis & Co., of Peoria, have again been obliged to suspend. They circulated Cherokee Insurance Co. of Georgia; but to what extent the public are likely to be losers, we are not informed. There is not much of it in circulation in this city.

COMMERCIAL.—The past week has been one of the dullest of the season, and stands in marked contrast with the same week during the past two or three years. With falling markets in the East and in Europe, light receipts here, and an indisposition on the part of holders to sell at present prices, shippers have had very little encouragement to buy for export. As will be seen by the tables of receipts and shipments, the business has been very light. The following table shows the comparison between the past and the previous week:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Last w'k.	Prev. w'k.	Last w'k.	Prev. w'k.
Flour, bbls.	14 600	21 383	17,540	7,010
Wheat, bu.	144,725	189 092	192,077	421,915
Corn, bu.	44,410	72,000	37,166	37,000
Oats bu.	14,000	18,947	.....	33,993
Barley, bu.	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Rye, bu.	11,361	15,000	13,225	.....

It will be seen by the above that the shipments of wheat during the past week are scarcely one-third of those of the week previous; and by reference to a table in a subsequent column, it will be found they are not as much as one-fifth of the exports in the corresponding week in 1857. In the receipts of wheat there is a corresponding disparity—those of the past week being only about one-fourth the receipts in the corresponding week of last year. This falling off in the receipts may be due partly to the low prices, partly to the bad roads in the country, but mainly, we presume, to the unwillingness of farmers to sell at the present low prices. We hear that, at several points along some of our leading railways, the millers can not get enough to keep their mills running; and we understand that several parties have, within the past few days, sent to Chicago to make purchases, rather than stop their mills altogether. Such a state of things, of course, cannot last long; but it is an anomaly in our grain trade worthy of notice.

The receipts at Milwaukee are also light, compared with those of last year at this time. Those of last week were: Wheat 77,179 bu; Flour, 6,693 bbls; Oats, 5,787 bu. The shipments at Milwaukee last week were: Wheat, 87,183 bu; Flour, 4,483 bbls; Barley, 17,350 bu.

At Toledo the receipts during the past week have averaged about 5,000 bushels daily—also a marked falling off from the receipts a few weeks since.

The Flour market during the past week has been tolerably active. Prices have been steady —holders' toward the close being more firm. About one-half of the flour exported last week was for the Canadian market.

The Wheat market has been unusually dull during the past week—there being very little sold for shipment up till to-day. The market opened at 56½@57c for No. 2 Spring, and did not change materially till to-day, when under more favorable news from Europe, it advanced rapidly from 57½@58c to 61c in store—closing firm. The amount of wheat in store amounts to 688,899 bushels, against 468,022 bushels in store some time in 1857.

Corn has also been very quiet, and there have been but little demand. Prices have not changed much since the date of our last weekly review—the market opening at 55c, and closing at the same figure for No. 2 Spring. The amount of Corn in store in this city is 90,899 bu against 83,149 bu the same time in 1857.

Oats have been very quiet, but holders are firm. There have been no shipments during the week, and the sales have been principally to consumers. The amount reported in store last Saturday was 138,085 bu, against 49,290 bu the same week of 1857.

Barley has been very dull, and under discouraging news from Albany and other places, the market has been heavy. The sales of the week have been principally of No. 2, which did not bring over 40c in store.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for produce, &c., during the week, as well as the closing prices:

PRICES OF PRODUCE, ETC., DURING THE WEEK.			
	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Closing Price.
Flour, Choice Extra	$4 90	$3 75	$4 00
Choice Spring	4 00	3 75	3 90
Wheat, No. 1 White	1 00	0 98	0 98
No. 1 Red	0 90	0 86	0 86
No. 2 do	0 60	0 56	0 60
No. 1 Spring	0 60	0 56	0 60
No. 2 do	0 60	0 56	0 60
No. 3 Rejected	0 50	0 50	0 50
Corn, Sound	0 50	0 50	0 50
" No. 1	0 50	0 48	0 50
" No. 2	0 50	0 48	0 50
Oats, Old Crop	0 50	0 45	0 47
" New Crop	0 50	0 40	0 45
Barley, No. 1	0 60	0 60	0 60
" No. 2	0 60	0 40	0 40
Seed, Timothy	1 75	1 75	1 75
" Clover	5 50	5 50	5 50
Freight, W'k to Buffalo	0 1½	0 0	0 0
" Lower Ports	0 2	0 0	0 0

The Provision market has been very quiet during the past week. The exports of Beef during the week amount to 14,586 bbls. Little or no Pork has gone forward. We hear of very little movement for future delivery. During the week, a sale of 2,000 bbls Mess Pork was reported at $14,25@14,50 for January to March delivery; but towards the close, it was offered at $14, without buyers. About 3,000 pieces shoulders were sold for November delivery at 4c green from the block. Lard is quiet and prices nominal—No movement for future delivery.

The English government contracts for Beef has been given to Cragin & Co., of this city; Adams of Baltimore; Standart, of Cleveland; Alburger, of Philadelphia; and Dominick of Cincinnati. It consists of about 12,000 tierces at £6 10s per tierce—which is £2 per tierce less than last year.

The English contract for Pork has been given this year to Ireland, at an average of £7 10s per tierce—also £2 per tierce less than last year.

The Cattle market during the past week has been heavily stocked, and prices of Beeves have declined within the week 20@30 per 100 lbs gross. Hogs have also suffered a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs gross. The receipts of Hogs have been daily on the increase, and we hear reports from all parts of the State that the crop is very large.

The Tallow market, owing to the increase in the stock by our city packers has declined 1c per lb. The exports have been heavy—footing up for the week, 100,900 lbs—most of it for China.

The vessel interest is suffering very materially. During the week freights have been scarce and low, while seamen's wages have advanced. To-day vessels take wheat to Oswego at ¾ and corn to Kingston at 6½c.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been dull and rates have declined 1@1½c per bushel. The following vessels have been chartered: On the 20th—brig Sir Charles Napier, wheat to Kingston at 6½c. On the 21st—schrs Louisa and Josephine, wheat to Kingston at 6c. On the 23d—schr Cairo, corn to Buffalo at 5½c; schr Plover, corn to Tonawanda at 6c. On the 25th—brig Montezuma, oats to Buffalo at 3½c; Peconomoc, corn to Buffalo at 5½c; schr Africa, wheat to Oswego at 6c. On the 26th—schr Metropolis, wheat to Buffalo at 6c. To-day there was very little inquiry for vessels. The schr Arab was taken for corn to Kingston at 6½c; and schr Norwegian wheat to Oswego at 7c.

FLOUR—The market during the week has been more active but prices though firm, have been unchanged. The sales of the week have been as follows—On the 20th, 200 bbls at $4,50 for white winter, and $3,50 for Superfine. On the 21st—1,100 bbls at $3,35 for choice spring extra; $3,30@3,40 for common to medium; and $3,40 for Superfine. On the 22d—1,000 bbls at $3,50 for common to good Spring Extra; $3,90@4 for medium to choice do; and 65 for choice White Winter; 2,000 bbls at $3 for common Spring Extra; $3,50 for medium do; $3,75@3,85 for choice do; and $3,50 for medium to choice Superfine. On the 23d—400 bbls at $3 for common Spring Extra; $4 for choice do; and $4,12½ for Superfine. To-day the market has been very quiet—selling at about last figures.

WHEAT—The Wheat market during the week has been remarkably quiet, with but little variation in prices. The sales of the week have been as follows: On the 20th—33,450 bu Spring, and 45,000 bu Rejected. On the 21st—1,000 bu White, 24,000 bu Spring, 2,500 bu No. 2 Red in store; 79@80c for No. 2 Red; 47@48c for No. 2 Spring, and 45c for Rejected. On the 22d inst.—30,000 bu Winter and 21,000 bu Spring, at 80@90c in store for No. 2 Red; 47@48c for No. 2 Spring; 45c for Rejected. On the 23d—4,000 bu Winter and 17,000 bu Spring, at 90@95c for No. 1 Red in store; 80c for No. 2 Red; 50c for No. 2 Spring; 47c for Rejected, and 46½c f. o. b. for "Rejected." On the 24th—7,000 bu Winter and 15,000 bu Spring, at 90c for White Winter, 2 c. b. t.; 80 for No. 1 Red in store; 79@79c for No. 2 Red; 48c for No. 1 Spring; 46@47c for No. 2 Spring, and 45c for Rejected. On the 25th—5,000 bu White Winter and 5,000 bu Spring, at 91 for No. 1 White in store; 80c for No. 1 Red; 79c for No. 2 Red; 49@50c for No. 2 Spring, and 47c for Rejected.

To-day the market was more active. Winter—Advanced 1@2c. Sales were—700 bu No 1 White at 95c in store; 1,600 bu No. 2 Red at 80c in store; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red at 80c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu do at 80c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 46c in store; 2,000 bu do at 46c in store; 2,000 bu do at 46c f. o. b. Spring—Declined 1c. Sales were—1,000 bu No. 1 at 48c in store; 2,000 bu do at 48c in store; 14,000 bu No. 2 at 47c in store; 8,000 bu do at 46½c in store; 11,000 bu do at 46c in store; 11,000 bu do at 45c in store; and 1,000 bu Rejected at 45c in store.

CORN—The market has been steady throughout the week, with but little change in quotations. Sales have been as follows: On the 20th—18,000 bushels at 49c for Mixed; 1,000 bu No 1 in store; 48c for No 2; and 47c for Rejected. On the 21st—5,000 bushels at 49c for No 2 and Mixed in store, and 46c for No 2 delivered. On the 22d—5,000 bu Mixed at 49c in store; 2,000 bu do at 48½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 48c in store; 2,000 bu do at 47½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 47c in store; 2,000 bu do at 46½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 46c in store; 2,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 45c in store; 2,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 44c in store; 2,000 bu do at 43½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 43c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42c in store; 2,000 bu do at 41½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 41c in store; 2,000 bu do at 40½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 40c in store; 2,000 bu do at 39½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 39c in store; 2,000 bu do at 38½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 38c in store; 2,000 bu do at 37½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 37c in store; 2,000 bu do at 36½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 36c in store; 2,000 bu do at 35½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 35c in store; 2,000 bu do at 34½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 34c in store; 2,000 bu do at 33½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 33c in store; 2,000 bu do at 32½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 32c in store; 2,000 bu do at 31½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 31c in store; 2,000 bu do at 30½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 30c in store; 2,000 bu do at 29½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 29c in store; 2,000 bu do at 28½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 28c in store; 2,000 bu do at 27½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 27c in store; 2,000 bu do at 26½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 26c in store; 2,000 bu do at 25½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 25c in store; 2,000 bu do at 24½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 24c in store; 2,000 bu do at 23½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 23c in store; 2,000 bu do at 22½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 22c in store; 2,000 bu do at 21½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 21c in store; 2,000 bu do at 20½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 20c in store; 2,000 bu do at 19½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 19c in store; 2,000 bu do at 18½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 18c in store; 2,000 bu do at 17½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 17c in store; 2,000 bu do at 16½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 16c in store; 2,000 bu do at 15½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 15c in store; 2,000 bu do at 14½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 14c in store; 2,000 bu do at 13½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 13c in store; 2,000 bu do at 12½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 12c in store; 2,000 bu do at 11½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 11c in store; 2,000 bu do at 10½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 10c in store; 2,000 bu do at 9½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 9c in store; 2,000 bu do at 8½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 8c in store; 2,000 bu do at 7½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 7c in store; 2,000 bu do at 6½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 6c in store; 2,000 bu do at 5½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 5c in store; 2,000 bu do at 4½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 4c in store; 2,000 bu do at 3½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 3c in store; 2,000 bu do at 2½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 2c in store; 2,000 bu do at 1½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 1c in store; 2,000 bu do at ½c in store; 2,000 bu do at ¼c in store; 2,000 bu do at ¼c in store; 2,000 bu do at ¼